THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1181.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1*st day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 15th, 1803. [3w]

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

FOR LONDON,

(DIRECT.)

THE SHIP

JANUS,

S. WATERMAN, Master;

Burthen 250 tons—a strong and well found vessel, now lying at Norfolk and ready for the reception of a cargo, part of which is already engaged.

The ship will not be detained, even if a full load should not offer soon; but will be filled up on account of the owners, whose principal object is dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

Mitchell & Gairdner.

Richmond, January 26th, 1804. 4w.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28*th day of September,* 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 11th day of February next, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Robert Thompson, dec. in this city, opposite the tenement of Col. Quarrier near the Basin of the Canal, a variety of TOOLS of the best quality, belonging to the different occupations of a Black-smith, Wheel-wright and Carpenter—a WAGGON, four DRAYS, three CARTS, and two CART BODIES—one sett of Chair and Waggon HARNESS—a valuable assortment of wheel-wright's TIMBER—all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE too tedious to mention—2 MILCH COWS, and a CALF, and also two NEGRO WOMEN.

READY MONEY will be required for all sums not exceeding 20 dollars, and for all above that, six months credit upon giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to bring them forward without delay duly authenticated: those who are indebted will please discharge the same, as soon as possible, as the situation of the estate will not admit of delay in the payment thereof.

Sarah Thompson,

Adm'x. of Robt. Thompson, dec.

Richmond, 27th January, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hutspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	
Canary, and spinage.	CABBAGE SEED.
White & brown mustard.	Early, and late York cabbage.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late Battersea.
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
White curled endive.	Green, and yellow savoy.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white winter do.
	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Green and cos lettuce.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
White lettuce.	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	
	Early, & late cauliflower.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Early, & late cucumber	Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Cresses, and pepper grass	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large parsnip.	Large London Leek.
Large red, and orange carrot.	

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above flatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloffom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

ALMANACKS,

For the present Year,

For Sale at this Office.

This day is Published,

And sold at William Prichard's Book-store,

A VIRGINIA EDITION

OF THE VARIOUS CHARGES EXHIBITED AGAINST

AARON BURR, ESQ.

Vice-President of the United States;

AND A DEVELOPEMENT

OF THE CHARACTERS AND VIEWS

OF HIS POTITICAL OPPONENTS.

BY ARISTIDES.

With the exception of such parts as are of a local nature.

To which is added

AN APPENDIX,

By a Gentleman of North Carolina, proving, that General Hamilton at the last Presidential election, exerted all his influence to support Mr. Jefferson in opposition to Mr. Burr.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Goodson & Taliaferro

HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent, those who have unsettled accounts therewith, will apply to SAMUEL S. GOODSON for settlement, who alone is authorised to grant acquittances for debts due them, and is ready to answer any claim which may be brought against them.

SAMUEL S. GOODSON.
JAMES TALIAFERRO.

Richmond, 30th January, 1804.

☞ James Taliaferro informs his friends that he intends to continue the above business in the same house, and begs a continuance of their favors, promising the utmost attention and vigilance to any thing consigned to his care.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Rockfish River, in Amherst county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22s.

LONDON, November 16.

A private letter, dated Liverpool, November 12th, says,

"Two persons lately arrived from Philadelphia, in the ship Pennsylvania, have been taken up for improper conduct during their voyage, and their papers taken from them and transmitted to Ireland; as they will be by the first vessel. Their names are, James Moor Lett (who was tried at the bar of the King's Bench, and acquitted, shortly after the rebellion) the other, John Tenth, a native of the north of Ireland."

The total amount of the prizes captured this war, is estimated at twelve millions. Those carried into Liverpool alone, are valued at two millions four hundred thousand pounds.

JOHN BULL, brings full houses at the Liverpool Theatre. Mr. Cooper, the American Roscius, plays Peregrine; and Miss Grimani, the part of Mary.

A letter from Canton says, "The free booters about these parts have established rules to regulate their depredations on wrecks: the first boat on board having sole command, with the privilege of employing what boats they please to assist in securing their property. The first boat that arrived at the wreck of the Generous Friend kept possession the whole time, and the other boats that loaded from the wreck were obliged to purchase that indulgence from the first, they remaining complete masters during the whole of the time.

DOVER, November 14.

Yesterday afternoon, at 15 minutes after 4, a signal was observed at the South Foreland Point, announcing the appearance of an enemy. At twenty-seven minutes after four, another signal, to the same effect, was hoisted, which was soon answered from the several stations on the coast. The people on the heights perceived the Boulogne flotilla in motion, and it was therefore supposed that in the course of the night the enemy would make an attempt to put to sea. This opinion became general, as our squadron was obliged, by the late heavy gales, to quit their former station off the harbour of Boulogne, and was at anchor in the Downs.—The night passed, however, without any alarm, and at 10 A. M. the Boisonaide, of 64 guns, Sophie sloop of war, and Archer, Bloodhound, and Locust gun-brigs, cast anchor in our roads, where they are to remain until the tide runs to the westward, which will accelerate their departure to the coast of France.

Not a gun heard this day, nor any signal of alarm observed from sun-rise to seven minutes after four P. M.

The present alarming state of affairs on the coast renders the most active and prompt measures indispensible. It is, therefore in contemplation to put all unemployed people, strangers as well as residents, in a state of requisition. They are to be appointed Constables, whose duty it will be to see the late Proclamation for desolating the country, in

ease the enemy make good a landing, carried into full effect. Such is the unanimity of the people here, that when it was understood this measure was to be adopted immediately, not a single dissentient voice was heard.

DEAL, Nov. 14.

The French soldiers, who were captured a few days since, appear in general to be intelligent men, and have seen a great deal of service. They state that the great majority of the French troops along the coast, and particulary in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, are composed of veterans who served in the last war. The new raised levies they mention, are scattered in the interior of France, or dispatched to the army of Italy, or that on the German frontiers, and Hanover.

According to the opinion of the Deal boatmen' who are persons much to be attended to on subjects connected with the navigation of this channel, it is quite impossible that the French gun-boats, constructed upon the model of that lately captured, can use their guns for the protection of their troops in the event of debarkation on our coast. Those boats carry a gun of large calibre from 18 to 24 pounders in the bow, and one of 6 to eight pounders aft. The large guns are so fixed, that unless they can point the bow in shore, it must be useless against the troops on land; and to point their bow on a lee shore is impracticable. The disadvantage of the heavy gun is, that it makes the boat roll most intolerably, and renders it quite unmanageable in a heavy sea.—Before she could be worked to windward, one of our Deal boats would sail around her four or five times—so the boatmen say. Besides if the French boats shall take on board the complement of soldiers which is said to be assigned to each of the third class, namely, about fifty, my informers think that the guns cannot be managed.

With even the twenty-six which were on board the boat captured, there was scarce room for any person to move. All the French gun boats are made of elm, and not of oak, as some of the papers have erroneously stated.—The 18-pound carronades which are on board the Deal boats which are prepared to repulse the enemy, are so fixed on a swivel that they can be brought to bear in any direction, while the guns in the French Boats can only bear in one direction.

Thirty-three transports came into the Downs yesterday, and their destination is for Portsmouth, there, as they understand, to take in troops for Portugal. More tran-ports are hourly expected.

The Commander of the French gun boat and the Captain of brigade taken on board, were this evening about two hours before a Commissioner of the Admiralty, the Mayor of this town and a Notary Public, to undergo an examination previous to the condemnation of the boat. Nothing material could be extracted from the Officers.

There was a report of an alarm at Dover last night. All the yeomanry and regulars were under arms, in consequence of some French sloops being perceived coming out of Boulogne harbour yesterday evening. They made for Calais, and were interrupted by our cruizers.

The following is a translation of a *pasquinade* pasted on the base of the *Statue of Victory*, on Bonapartes having complied with the laughable petitions of his fatellites, not to embark his sacred person for the *Invasion* of England:

Our prayers are heard! no adverse fate;
On seas shall toss our mighty elf,
Since, to protect the Gallic State,
He designs, great Soul—to save HIMSELF!

On Saturday evening, between six and seven, as Miss Shard, of Providence-row, Finsbury square, was sitting by the fire with her mother, the latter was taken ill, and Miss Shard rising to assist her, her clothes caught fire. She immediately ran into an adjoining room, and endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but without effect. All her clothes were burnt off, excepting her stays and pocket.—At first there was nobody in the house, but the cries of the sufferer and her mother brought a number of people. The young lady was so much burnt that she died on Sunday afternoon.

AMERICAN STOCKS,
London, Dec. 16.

3 per Cents 58 58¼—Old 6 per Cents 92 92½
6 per Cents 109 110—New do. do. 92 92½
5½ per Cents —, with dividend from Oct. 1.
Bank Stock, 132l. 133l. per Share, with dividend from July 1.

PRICE OF STOCKS
This day at Twelve o'clock.

Three per cent. Consols for acc. 53
Three per cent. Reduced 52
Omnium, 9 8¼

CORN EXCHANGE.

Our supply of wheat to day was but moderate as to the quantity. In quality and price, very fine old samples obtained rather more than our highest quotation, but the middling and ordinary sorts were heavy sale. Barley, owing to a very short supply, is 3s. higher than this day se'nnight. Malt is likewise dearer. Pease of both sorts are also dearer. Beans the same, say from 2 to 3s. per quarter each. We have but few oats, and these may be stated at 6d. per quarter advance. English flour as last, very fine American ditto, 35s. to 36s. per barrel of 1 1-4 cwt.

Return prices of Grain on board the ship as under:

Wheat	45 to 61s
Fine white ditto	62 to 63s
Fine Flour	50 to 55s per Sack.

☞ NOTICE!

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be be allowed. TH. DIDDEP.

February 3d, 1804. tds.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1804.

There is a circumstance within our knowlege, which marks the real disposition of those men, who assume the name of republicans, so precisely, as the amendment proposed to the bank bill of this state, by the House of Delegates, for the exclusion of foreigners from the directorship—This amendment was happily for the honor of Virginia, rejected by the good sense of the Senate; but it serves as an index of the real disposition of our state representatives towards foreigners—Will it be believed in the northern states, that in Virginia, which boasts of the triumph of pure republicanism, that a majority in the House of Delegates should have voted for excluding every person from the directorship of the proposed bank, who had the misfortune of being born on the other side of the Atlantic? Will it be credited, that the prejudice of country should have influenced to such an extraordinary degree the minds of our *Virginia Republicans?* Yet these are the very men, who are continually boasting of the natural and universal rights of freedom; who hunt after every foreigner's vote at the election pole; who clasp to their bosom the profligate and wandering alien; but turn away from any connexion with the opulent and independent merchant. There is no description of character, we hold so much in contempt as the European vagabond; and none we more esteem than the wealthy foreigner who emulates our citizens to industry, improves our manufactures, and enriches our country—Had the naturalization bill been regulated by the amount of property in the alien's possession, and not founded on the visionary idea of time of residence, it would have operated very different effects, both upon the happiness, morals, and industry, of our country.

We are informed, that in order to prevent the impressment of American seamen by British ships of war, a bill has been laid before Congress, which enacts, that if any American seamen being a Citizen of the United States, shall be impressed into a vessel belonging to any foreign power; that vessel shall for ever after be prohibited the rights of hospitality in the ports of the United States; and that any Citizen assisting such vessel with water, bread, or any other necessary, shall forfeit the sum of 1000 dollars, one half to the United States, and the other half to the informer. No practice is certainly more arbitrary and unjust than the impressing of seamen; but still the nature of this Bill appears to us, not only to be directly against our treaty with Britain, but contrary both to the laws of nations, and those of humanity. It must be known to every person, that the impressing of seamen, is the sole act of the commander of the ship of war; and not that of the crew, or of the British government.—According to this bill, if it should pass into law, the lives of hundreds may of thousands, will depend upon the caprice of a tyrant captain.—How much more agreeable, would it be, both with reason and justice, to decree that, every vessel belonging to a foreign power which had impressed an American seaman, should on her arrival in any of the ports of the United States, be immediately detained, and the Commander tried and punished according to the laws of piracy? Even in Great-Britain the Commander of any vessel, who impresses a seamen in a Corporate town, without having obtained the previous consent of the magistrates thereof, may be tried on a charge of treason against the liberties of the subject. We certainly a few examples of this sort made of these British Captains, who sport with the liberties of our Citizens, a more effectual stop would be put to the impressing of seamen, than any prohibition of the rights of hospitality possibly could effect.

Etiquette at Washington.

It appears by the newspapers, there has been a good deal of embarrassment at *head-quarters* concerning the precedence of the Ladies, and there is reason to suppose these matters are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. This reminds us of a similar dispute which happened at the Prussian Court in the days of the Great Frederick. The dispute was so high, that there remained no other mode of settlement, except to refer it to the King by memorial. This was done. Frederick read the memorial and immediately wrote at the bottom—LET THE GREATEST FOOL GO FOREMOST. Another dispute then occurred which of the disputants should bring up the rear. The ultimate event was, that liberty and equality was established, each keeping either front or rear as chance directed. But as this is a country of real liberty and equality, such *monarchical rules* as those which a *King of Prussia* prescribed, would be intolerable It seems therefore to be expected that the matter will be referred to Mr. Adams, the late President, it being a case not provided for in his writings upon ranks and balances.

By the last intelligence from London, no object appears to engage the attention of the British cabinet more than certain demands said to have been made by Mr. Monroe, relating to the extension of the American trade with the British West India islands, and the expiration of the 12th article of our treaty with Great Britain.—Mr. Monroe, (say the London papers,) is reported to have received fresh instructions from his government, to press the point with every possible urgency; and that another negociator, a Mr. Lane, was expected soon to arrive from the United States, in order to give additional force and activity to the pending negociation—The comments of the London Editor, on this subject, appear equally acrimonious against Mr. Monroe, as those of Duane against the British ministry. The former accuses the Executive of America, as being sanguinely disposed to derive or extort advantages from the present perplexed and perilous posture of England; and asserts that the American government at present hold most lofty and menacing language, respecting what they call their just pretensions—Duane, on the other hand, endeavors to throw every species of obloquy on Jay's treaty; and exerts all his faculties of which his venomous capacity is possessed, to irritate the citizens of this country against the conduct of England.—He casts our treaty with Britain "monument of former weakness and a cautionary lesson for future statesmen." This language from a printer who is known to receive the support and sanction of the executive of the United States, may be productive of the most serious consequences at the present critical moment; when every circumstance on the part either of our executive, or that of the British cabinet, is eyed with the most jealous suspicion.—It is well known that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Merry are at present on the most unfriendly looking boon from the calumnies and invectives which daily appear in the Aurora against his Britannic Majesty; also from the repeated marks of supposed disrespect which have been offered to the latter at the seat of the American government. At a public entertainment lately given at Washington by the President to the several foreign ambassadors and the heads of the several departments, Mr. Merry and his lady were present—but Mr. Jefferson, neglectful of the etiquette of European courts, paid the compliments of the day to the lady of the Secretary of State—Mr. Madison followed the courteous example of Mr Jefferson, and displayed the usual mark of gallantry on such occasions with Mrs. Secretary Smith—Mr. Smith, not to be singular, became the attendant of Mrs. Dearborn—And as Mr. Dearborn was absent from the celebrated *fete*, it is probable the lady of the British ambassador would not have experienced American politeness had not Mr. L. Harvie interposed his good breeding and prevented Mr. Merry from necessity becoming the sole attendant of Mrs. Merry.—Mr. Merry is said, at first to have attributed this unusual ceremony to some philosophic reverie that perhaps had engaged the attention of the President; and would not have deemed it as an intended neglect, had not the same *fashionable* scene been again repeated in *proper style* at the house of Mr. Madison—Upon a similar invitation afterwards from Mr. Secretary Smith, Mr. Merry declined the honor, & has since, we are well assured, not exchanged any complimentary visits with either Mr. Jefferson or the heads of department. We confess it is to be regretted if trifling circumstances of this nature, should be the means of exciting any animosity in the British ministry towards the citizens of this country. We trust not, although from various information we believe that the ambassador of his Britannic Majesty has made a very unfavorable report of his present situation at Washington.

The following is copied from a late London paper.

"A Cabinet Council was held on Friday and Saturday, which sat for several hours each day.—The subject of deliberation was supposed to be discussions pending between this country and America, relative to the construction of the 12th article of the treaty of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the United States in 1794. By this article the Americans are restricted from trading to any of our ports or settlements in vessels above the burthen of 70 tons. They now strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, and it is said they hold very lofty language respecting their pretentions. This subject, we undrstand, occupies at present much of the attention and anxiety of Ministers. Upon a question of such delicacy and importance, we forbear at present to make any comment. It is one, however, which involves, not only the existence of many respectable individuals, but even the general commercial interest of this country."

COMMUNICATION.

Williamsburg, January 28.

DIED early this morning, ROBERT ANDREWS, Esq. one of the Professors of William and Mary College, and formerly for several successive years, the representative of this city. To enter into a detail of his character and worth, both public and private, would be to exceed the usual limits of newspaper communications. Besides to those who knew him, it would be needless, and by those who knew him not, might be construed as mere adulation. It may however, be useful, & certainly it is compulatory to observe, that he exhibited through life an encouraging and amiable example of the happy and beneficial consequences which flow from talents when united with activity and prudence, and regulated by Reason and Religion. In him were conjoined an able head and an honest heart.—He has left a widow and several children to feel and lament his loss; and tho' he cherished and enabled them *in the day of prosperity to rejoice*; yet he also armed them for a reverse, by uniformly inculcating those Divine Principles, which alone can bear us above the evils of this life, and direct us *in the day of adversity to consider*.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

FAIR PLAY TO SENEX.

(No. II.)

IN order to shew how easy the ideas and mode of expression of one writer may be stolen by another, I introduced in my last, parts of several sentences from Mr. Pleasants's book called the British Spy. I do not perceive that they were better arranged than some of my own. Perhaps this is vanity. Having left the British Spy and his philosophic defenders in an Indian wigwam, clad in skins, and tinged with smoke, I will suppose that they are engaged in preparing an address to the Indians, which contains the following, the greater part of which I have stolen from a writer, whom I do not chuse to name. 'Tis enough to acknowledge the fact. Let the curious read. All that I shall say is, that it is not stolen from any of the two, or three hundred authorities to which the British Spy has referred.

" *Oh philosophy! who can contemplate thy sub-*
" *lime and terrific features! Thy feet stand upon*
" *the poles of the world; thy head is cinctured round*
" *with nubilated exhalations, whose volcanic entrails*
" *emit thunderings and lightnings that scatter all*
" *existence around thee; and hecatombs of infidels*
" *and surdous men are reared or dispersed by the*
" *cataclysms of thy scientific fulminations. When*
" *shall the cafeuns of mankind be decrepitated by the*
" *furnace of truth, ignited by the bellows of reason?*
" *When shall the ingormations of prejudice be dela-*
" *cerated and the catechristical reasonings of fasci-*
" *norous aristocrats be despanded by the zetetic spi-*
" *rit of the eighteenth century?*
" *Who will pretend to say, that the crepuscolous*
" *light of these benighted Indians shall not be irradi-*
" *ated by the effulgent beams of science, and by the*
" *thundering truths of all powerfull philosophy?!?*"

Now, reader, I will return to the essay of Grandfather Senex, and catechise him a little in plain English.

" *Woe betide the hand that shall pluck the wizzard*
beard of hoary error: from lisping infancy to stooping
age, the curses of the world shall be upon it."

This was well said by the British Spy, though he was unsuspicious at the time, that it would be applicable to all those who might expose his own errors.

Senex, most probably, had forgotten this, when he wrote his impertinent admonition. But be that as it may, 'tis very evident that he had forgotten many other things, which appeared in that *farrago of trash*, which Mr. Pleasants calls a *valuable little work*.

Without shewing himself fit to judge, he says that the British Spy is written with *taste, genius* and *fancy*. To these he might very safely have added *erudition*, and to them I add, *untruth, impertinence, pedantry* and *plagiarism*. All of which I have proved. If the British Spy be a Virginian, I shall consider him an unparrisonable parricide. But admitting him to be a foreigner, who has found protection and comfort amongst us, even then he may be charged with ingratitude.

It would seem, according to the opinion of Senex, that no man who could not write as well as he thinks the British Spy has written, ought ever to attempt it, and that every body else, now that this literary Colossus has made his appearance, should throw away their pens and fall down and worship, as Mr. Pleasants calls it, *the valuable little work*. These idolators are mistaken. Ten thousand tongues have been employed in execrating the authors and abettors of such shameless untruths, and groundless calumnies. And although perhaps very few pens will be employed to expose them, it does not therefore follow, that there are not thousands, who are ready, if it should be necessary; and sorry indeed should I be, if there were not more than a thousand in Virginia, who might have performed the task much better than I have done.

Neither favored by an academical or forensic education, nor endowed with those extraordinary talents which burst through the trammels of antiquated and scholastic rules, my mind seldom aspires to any thing beyond the simplicity of truth. The question which I ask, after writing a sentence, is this: Is it true? If I can succeed in this respect, and can convey it without giving offence to impartial readers, this single point I consider of more value, than to be a competitor with the ablest writers.

There are, it is true, many men of fine talents and extensive knowledge, who have a childish fear that they will be discovered, and that some other writer will introduce their names to the public. Why these fears? Let a man who is about to write, be sure of his facts; let him also avoid scurrility, vulgarity and untruth. If he shall be cautious as to these, no evil can ensue, even if he should be discovered and proclaimed to the world. Nor will there be any great endeavors to discover him, when he has observed these precautions. This is one of the causes why there is so great a solicitude to know who is the author of the British Spy. Every body now sees that his letters contain a tissue of unpardonable falsehood. Many wish to know the author, that they may set a mark of eternal disgrace upon him, and that the deluded readers of that poisonous performance may have an opportunity of examining the character of the writer, and thereby form an opinion of his motives.

This solicitude will not exist as to Fair Play. Because he has done no man an injury. He has not disturbed the peace of a single family or individual, the British Spy and his abettors excepted. He has not written a single line or word of untruth; nor has he brought a single accusation, even against the unknown writer of the British Spy and his coadjutor Mr. Pleasants, which is not fully proved and supported by ostensible and indisputable facts.

Besides, the commentary of Fair Play is written in a plain, perspicuous manner, fitted to the capacity of the most humble reader, in a style, neither embellished with flowers, obscured by metaphors, nor rendered unintelligible by pedantry. It is a style which has nothing to recommend it, except its plainness and it's truth; a style to which every man may aspire, and to which thousands are equal. While, on the other hand, we perceive, that the British Spy groans under the weight of words, has surrounded himself with so many references, and is barricaded by so many authorities, from the remotest antiquity down to the present moment, that every man, who has not read above three hundred authorities to which he has referred, named or quoted in the various languages of Arabic, Coptic, Celtic, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, French, English, and Persian, will shrink from the investigation, and yield.

It may be asked, why I have not also adorned my ideas, clothed my sentences, and projected myself with a ten or twenty fold tier of literary artillery? 'Tis because I despise it. I pity a fool, but I hate a pedant. I despise the British Spy, be him whom he may, because he has circulated so many falsities, then withdrawn behind the curtain and defended every approach by the artillery of so many books, in so many different languages, that it is impossible for uneducated men to approach him with safety. Chance has given to the writer of this a little knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; but he disdains that superiority which this gives him over his fellow citizens. If it be an advantage, this perhaps is one of the few instances, in which the writer of this article has found occasion to be proud of it—yes, to be proud of an accidental circumstance, which happened at an early period of life, when he was not allowed to think or act for himself. Would the generality of readers be improved or gratified with a few Latin or Greek quotations from the

most celebrated writers in those languages? No. Such stuff would be an affront to the understandings of mankind. Every man's reason would shew at once, how ridiculous and impertinent such conduct would be.

It is well known in many parts of Virginia, and particularly at Richmond, that a teacher, of talents and celebrity, is at this moment exerting all the powers of his cultivated mind and unwearied industry, to confine the Virginians to their mother tongue; at the very same time, the British Spy, comes out, whose chief merit seems to consist, in his knowledge of ancient languages and books. The mass of admirers applaud and recommend, what they do not understand. And what is most remarkable, even this very gentleman is said to be among his eulogists!!! The person last alluded to, if ever he reads this sentence, will understand the allusion. He is a good writer; he is a classical scholar; he understands, as I have heard, the Greek and Latin languages intimately, and is also conversant in many of the modern languages of Europe—seeming to have forgotten, or at least forgiven, that the British Spy has classed him among the fugitives and criminals, who, *leaving their native Europe, have sought an asylum in the wilds of America.*

The noble design of the gentleman alluded to, of opening the doors of science without the preliminary acquisitions of the Greek and Latin languages, is honorable to his enterprize. But how can he expect others to believe that which he does not seem to rely on? While he admires and extols the rich pedantry of the British Spy, *he* teaches simplicity and plain English. If every man in this country, who cannot wield a pen through all the mysteries and difficulties of six or seven different languages, must withdraw and yield the palm to the British Spy, because he, forsooth, is so learned, I ask, and I expect an answer, how it can be pretended that the knowledge of those languages is unnecessary?

If, as 'tis said, the letters of the British Spy were written in confidence to a friend, our censure must fall altogether upon the publishers, and more than all, upon Mr. Samuel Pleasants, who circulates them in a pamphlet. Even admitting that every word is true, Mr. Pleasants, as a Virginian, as a republican, as a beneficiary of Virginian liberality and a candidate for an honorable and profitable office, ought not to have given his aid in publishing the disgrace of his country. How much less then, can he be justified, when almost the whole is a mere rhapsody of falsehood?

Mr. Pleasants, as report goes, is very angry at the notice which is taken of him by Fair Play. This is very pretty indeed. The publisher of personal detraction and national calumny, which he recommends and circulates far and wide, regardless of the injury or injustice of this conduct, or the feelings of others, shall all at once, find his own feelings so very delicate, that he cannot bear to be told that he ought not to do so. If he can feel with so much sensibility, for such gentle hints, what would be his sorrows if he was to be arraigned at the bar of public justice, and made personally responsible for every syllable, of untruth or impertinence, which his paper contains? Suppose that Captain Murray should return to Richmond and seek satisfaction, would Mr. Pleasants meet him as a man of honor? Would he plead his religious principles, or would he defend himself in a court of justice? This last is a slow mode of redress for the injured honor of a Captain in the British navy, and not suited to the generous, enterprising and disinterested spirit of a sailor. Perhaps Capt. Murray would recollect all that had been published by Mr. Pleasants relating to personal injury and insult, and might shew that those who offered either to him, should not escape with impunity. I repeat again, how can Mr. Pleasants presume to make an appeal to his own feelings, who has paid so little regard to the feelings of others? How can he expect to escape the lash of retaliation, who cuts, slashes and wounds on every side of him?

When Callender died, and Pace blew up; when those associates and partners of Mr. Pleasants, could no more disturb the repose and tranquility of society, it was hoped that a social calm might be restored to the inhabitants of this place. But this hope was fallacious and evanescent. Mr. Pleasants, it seems, has formed a connection with another literary character, who, under the signature of British Spy, has retraced the steps of his former associates—in a more polished and insinuating style, I admit, but not less efficacious. I will ask Mr. Pleasants, and every man who admires his paper, whether the victim doomed to death will distinguish, in the horrors and pangs of dissolution—whether his chains are made of gold, or between a gilded & a nauseous pill? The executioner may suppose that there is something in it of consideration to his dignity; but substantially, there is no difference nor can the nicest casuist discriminate any important difference between Callender and the British Spy; or between Samuel Pleasants, and his partner, Henry Pace. The first attacked in front; the other in rear.

Mr. Pleasants may fret and scold as much as he dare, on account of the manner in which I have treated him as the patron and publisher of the letters of the British Spy; but I am well persuaded, that there is not a candid man who has read my remarks, who will justify his discontent. Is not every printer, writer and publisher, so far as respects the thing which is published, a proper subject for criticism? If Mr. Pleasants can feel a feather when 'tis put upon his own shoulder, why did he not pause a little, when he was about to hang a mill-stone about the neck of his neighbor? Things have come to a pretty pass indeed, if the proprietor of a newspaper is to be allowed to publish a thousand indiscriminate stigmas and falsehoods against individuals, against our country, and against our political and moral principles; is to be protected from retaliation; is to hoist a flag of exultation and defiance, with which his calumnies are to sail through the world, and at the same time to be so much countenanced and favored by an erroneous popularity and false credit, that no person must touch even the hem of his garment. Such doctrines are inconsistent with the spirit and principles of our government. And I cannot see by what standard the republicanism of Mr. Pleasants is to be weighed, if he is to escape censure and criticism, when they are merited; at a time too when he spares neither sex, age nor condition, from the never-fading and well earned fame of the immortal Washington, to the illiterate mechanic or labourer; nay, more, *has even assailed the feelings of the unprotected female.* Such is Samuel Pleasants, and such he is proved to be by the columns of his own paper.

FAIR PLAY.

☞ *Our Customers in this city will, in a few days, be served with a copy of the Act passed at the late session of the General Assembly, for incorporating the Bank of Virginia.*

The Rev. Mr. SMITH, from the Northward, will preach at the Baptist Meeting-House in this city, in the forenoon of to-morrow.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Saturday, January 14.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee appointed on the 12th December last, on that subject, requested and obtained leave to bring in the following bill:

Further to protect the seamen of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the president be, and he hereby is authorised, when sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander of any public ship, or other vessel, of any foreign nation, shall have taken, or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the United States, any seaman, mariner or other person, (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said nation shall be at war) to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the United States, or its territories, from affording aid, succor, or provisions of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person residing within the United States, who shall (after such prohibition shall be made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford aid, succor, or provisions as aforesaid, to such ship or other vessel, and thereof be convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Be it further enacted, That from and after the day of next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander or commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel of the United States, while on passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner, or other persons (not being a civil or military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said foreign nation shall be at war) the president shall be, and he hereby is authorised, if he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandize, within any of the ports of the U. States, or its territories: and also to prohibit the lading or any ship or vessel of such nation within any of the ports or territories of the United States: *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board or to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the United States: *And provided also,* that any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading thereon board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

One of our London papers by the Packet announces that a negociation between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, for a defensive alliance, was on foot; and that Russia would be invited to accede to it. The cabinet of Russia is represented as being indisposed towards France, and inclining to England. The Chancellor Count Woronzow, is said to be the friend of England, and that he predominates over the French party at St. Petersburgh.

The towns of Hamburgh and Altona were in a deplorable situation from the blockade of the Elbe, so many articles of the first necessity were advanced in price to an almost incredible degree. One hundred workmen were about to emigrate to the United States of America in consequence.

At Paris, about the middle of October, a political fanatic named Bouquer deposited in one of the public offices, two bags containing each 2000 francs in gold, to be given to the two Frenchmen who at the invasion of England obtain the first military badge of distinction.

The neutrality of Spain with respect to England, it was supposed, would be terminated by the circumstance of the court of Madrid having consented to comply in every point with the ultimatum of the French government. The Prince of Peace had given in his resignation, and the father-in-law of General Duroc has been appointed his successor.

From the New-Orleans Telegraphe of Dec. 20.

An account of the taking possession of Louisiana in the name of the United States of America, and of the entrance of the American troops, under the command of Gen. Wilkinson.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

At seven o'clock in the morning, citizen L'Aussat, Colonial Prefect and Commissary of the French government, ordered by the beating of the drum, that the militia should assemble at nine o'clock upon the military square, in order to receive there the American troops that were then encamped within half a league from the city. This body, dressed in a fine uniform, were under arms in a moment. At nine o'clock the officers of the staff of both nations, had conferences together, customary on these solemn ceremonies. At 20 minutes after eleven, the report of a gun fired in the American camp, announced that the troops were ready to march. At thirty minutes past eleven, another firing of a cannon gave the signal of departure, which took place in good order. The troops in battle array, formed themselves into a column and marched at the usual pace to the sound of martial music, of a band of twelve musicians, playing the tune known under the name of Marches des Carbiniers, and came out of their camp. Having arrived on the road that leads to the city, a band of ten drummers and fifers played the Moderés: Peuple Français peuple de heros, which was re-echoed by the music. This column was preceded by fourteen dragoons well mounted, and dressed in a very handsome red uniform. Four pieces of artillery attended by forty gunners, preceded the first company of infantry, on whose blue colors was this motto:—Nec pluribus unum. Another company of infantry, with white colours, on which was written, "The Second Regiment," and forming with the first a body of one hundred and seventy men, whose blue uniform and good order, presented a spectacle truly military.—This column was followed by twenty five riflemen in the uniform of Kentucky chasseurs. At forty-five minutes past eleven, this column arrived in good order at the gate of the city, where it was received by a detachment of the militia grenadiers dressed in fine uniform, and in order of battle to the bearing of the drums. At ten minutes past twelve the army arrived on the military square where by turning on the left they faced the different bodies of militia that were ranged there in the best order.—At one o'clock General Wilkinson went to the municipality attended by a body composed of select citizens, where he was received by the Prefect in the name of the French government.

At 15 minutes past one o'clock, a detachment of 50 men from the American army, went to the house of Mr. Clark, the consul of the United States, to take thence the American flag, which was brought rolled up about the body of an officer of the detachment. It was then affixed to the halliards of the pavillion staff, at the top of which the French flag was flying. The officers of the two nations appointed to lower and hoist their respective flags, then exchanged the compliment usual on these occasions, and acquitted themselve very handsomely. At 37 minutes past 1, the French flag was brought down to the middle of the staff and the American flag hoisted up, and remained together for 5 minutes—(This pause is a mark of reciprocal respect) afterwards the French flag was entirely brought down, and the American flag hoisted up to the pole.—During this ceremony truly affecting, the American music played the tune Hail Columbia, attended with huzzas. At two o'clock the prefect came down from the city hotel and went to the prefecture, with the French flag rolled around the body of a French officer, attended with several members of the municipality, militia, several officers of the staff of the American army, many Spanish officers, and a numerous concourse of French citizens and others. Whilst these bodies were passing in front of the American troops the music played the tune of Alons enfans de la patrie. Thus the United States are now in possession of a country which produces sugar, cotton, indigo, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1804.

The following is copied from one of our latest London papers:

"A Cabinet council was held on Friday and Saturday, which sat for several hours each day.—The subject of deliberation was supposed to be the discussions pending between this country and America, relative to the construction of the 12th Article of the treaty of Commerce, concluded between his Majesty and the United States in 1794.—By this Article the Americans are restricted from trading to any of our Ports or Settlements in vessels above the burthen of 70 tons. They now strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, and it is said they hold very lofty language respecting their pretentions. This subject, we understand, occupies at present much of the attention and anxiety of Ministers.—Upon a question of such delicacy and importance, we forbear at present to make any comment. It is one, however, which involves, not only the existence of many respectable individuals, but even the general commercial interest of this country."

The following is from the London Evening Post of the 12th Nov:—

"Some difficulties of a commercial nature, relative to the trade of the West-India islands, are now under the consideration of Ministers; but we have little doubt that every thing will be easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations; we, however, think, that if America be very impatient and urgent at the present, it is both indecorous and unfair; as a nation engaged in defending its existence, as we are, ought not to be pressed by a Friendly Power on any subject that is of a nature to admit of delay, which must be the case with every commercial regulation."

WASHINGTON, January 30.

On FRIDAY last, the *acquisition* of LOUISIANA, was celebrated in this city by a numerous company assembled at Stelle's Hotel, on Capitol Hill. A most superb dinner was given by a number of the MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the heads of departments and the other officers of governments. The President was escorted from his own house to the place of entertainment by members of both houses, the Brigadier General and the Colonel of the Washington militia, and the officers of government generally. His approach was announced by a discharge of artillery from the Hill, and he was received at the door by the President and Vice Presidents of the day, and welcomed by a full band of music playing "Jefferson's march." The company, consisting of about one hundred, sat down to dinner at 5 o'clock; Gen. *S. Smith* presided, and Mr. *Nicholson* and General *Varnum* acted as Vice-Presidents. On no occasion have the same number of countenances exhibited more real satisfaction, as none ever offered itself upon which mutual congratulation could be more sincere, or mutual good will more generally felt. An assemblage so numerous, to celebrate an event, at once so glorious and so happy, may not occur again for centuries to come. The reduction of a petty fortress which has cost the lives of thousands; the conquest of a town, in which the widow, the orphan, and the helpless virgin have had ample cause to heap curses on the heads of the conquerors, have too often furnished occasion for joy and festivity.—But what must have been the sensations of those who were now assembled, when they reflected, that without exciting the anguish of one heart, they had extended the blessings of liberty to an hundred thousand beings who were added to the population of their country; and by means unstained with the blood of a single victim, they had acquired almost a new world, and had laid the foundation for the happiness of millions yet unborn.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, February 1st, 1804.

A THOMAS Armistead, 5; John Andrews, J. Armistead, John Allen, Mc Averithe, Galtwood Allen.

B. Anderson Barrett, 2; Corbin Braxton, 3; Dr. John Barret, James Bootwright, Beta Badger, 3; Thomas Balie, John Brack, James Boyd, James Breckinridge, 2; Lucy S. Blackwell, Sufanna Bowles, Wm. Boyd, John Bronaugh, Thomas Burgefs, Luke Biddy, Dr Baynham, Peter Bifer, William Ball.

C. Charles Clarft, R. Canton, Daniel Cocke, Ann Couch, Fleming Cocke, 2; William Coe, 3; Nathaniel Childers Elizabeth Charles, Ambroie Congreve, 2; David Chitholme, John T. Cornwell, John Clark, 2; Edmund Crutchfield, Wm. Callis, Thomas Cacey, Thomas Cofgreve, 2; Eleanor Coleman, Andrew Caffting, Henry Cowan.

D. Thomas Dunchem, James Dawe, John Davis, Miss Polly Dunlavy, C. Douglafs, George Dunlevey, Robert Dabell, Nicholos Dawe, Monfieur Dance.

E. Miss Tabby Eppas, Samuel Evans, William Elliott.

F. Elitha Franklin, William A. Ford. Burton Foster, 3; Wm. Fontaine, 3, Sarah Flack, William Forfter, Anthony Francis.

G. James Goodwin, Simon Gilliat, Richard Gregory, Winney Gabriel.

H. Daniel Hall, 3; Peter Hawkins, Daniel Hawes, John Harlan, 3; Amor Harlan, David Harlan, 2; George Harlan, Archelas Hughes, 2; Thomas Harrifon, 2; John P. Hundley, 2.

J. Robert B. James, James Jones.

K. Ann C. King, John Kitchen, Susanna Kilburt.

L. Catharine Leonard, John Lacy, Peter Lora, John Leak, James Littlepage, Mr Lane.

M. Miss Maria Martin, Dr Charles Morris, 3; Richard Matthews, Robert McLauren, Frederick Munday, William Maxwell, Archibald McRae, Frederick Muller, Matthew McLain, John McGibbons, William Meredith, James McFarlane, 2; John McEver, Dr. E. Meade, Henry Mettart, John Mills, J. McGuire.

N Mrs Elify Norman, Sufan Nelfon, Robert Nicholas, William Nice 2.

P Peter Puryear, William B. Page, Mrs. Ann Patton, 2; Elifha Price, John Scott Pleafants, Nathan Pratt.

Q Alexander Quarrier, 3.

R. Wm Rofe, Thomas Ritchie, Virginia Ratcliffe, Richard Rankin, John Rofs, Wm. Rawleigh, James Rea; Miss Mary B. Robertfon, Mrs Ann Robinfon, Mrs. Mary R land.

S. James Stevens, Miss Mary P. Stannard, Reuben Shepard; Lawrence Sully, 3; Sarah Syme, Edmund Saunders, Mr Strobia, William Smith, Henry Smith, Fortunatus Sydnor, Philip Snapp, Polly B. Sydnor, John Sheiling, Enoch Sullivan, John G Smith, Joel Sexton.

T. Anfon Thomas, Joel Tucker, Thomas Tinsley, 2; Halfout Thompfon, 4; Daniel Tuning, William Todd, Frederick Thomas, Robert Taylor.

V. Rofetta Vanett.

W. William Willis, 3; Edward Winfton, 2; Hez. L. Wight, John Winfton, James Walker, Edward Wanton, John Walker, James Wood, Dabney Williamfon, 3; Jofeph Weirre, Drury Wood, 3; Ninian Wife, 2; Doctor George Williamfon, Thomas Walh, Captain William Wilfon, Josiah Ward, Mills Wills, John Wallace, Isaac Webfter, Charles Winegardner, Epaphroditus White, John Wife.

Y. William Young.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

NOTICE.

I wish to fell for ready money a very valuable Negro Woman and three likely Boys. I would prefer selling them together.

NATHANIEL BUMPASS, Sen.

Forks of Hanover, 31ft Jan'y. 1804. } 3t.

NOTICE.

ALL Perfons having claims againft the Eftate of Robert Spear, fen. dec'd. of Henrico county, are requefted to bring them forward properly authenticated on or before the 1ft day of January 1805; as I fhall plead payment for all debts brought forward after that date.

AGNES SPEAR, Adm'x.

January 10th 1804. 3wp.

☞ *THE Visitors of William and Mary College are requested to take notice, that the second Tuesday in February is the time appointed for an annual meeting.*

William and Mary College, Jan. 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of truft, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1802, made to the fubfcriber by William Mallory, Jun.

WILL BE SOLD

for ready money, at New Found Mills, [Forks of Hanover] on the 24th day of February next, one Negro boy JACOB, to fatisfy a debt due to Samuel Kagland.

Thomas Price, Jun. *Trustee.*

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This Evening, Saturday, February 4, 1804, will be performed a grand Romance called,

BLUE BEARD;

OR,

FEMALE CURIOSITY,

To which will be added a Farce called,

The Midnight Hour;

OR,

A WAR OF WITS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, }
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Mosley's, and at present occupied by Mr. Iden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. *A satisfactory* title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing is such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 23d.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well formed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON.

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Economy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation propotioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and inculcate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind. Attached to the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of phyfical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mecaburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes lent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The best and oldest which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional supply, furnished by different houses in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more considerable stock than heretofore.

They have also for sale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 20, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 378 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahominy Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. { in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. { in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

The famous imported Horse

DRUID,

NEAR sixteen hands high, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the season commences.

Thomas Branch.

Chesterfield, January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.